SHAME.

On Wednesday evening of last week a party o our young ladies and gentlemen, to relieve the monotony of village life, determined on getting up a little entertainment of tableaux vivants, in the Female Academy, for which a limited number of invitations was issued. Unfortunately for propriety and the social objects of those engaged, the highways and hedges emptied themselves, without compulsion, upon the festivities, and by conduct both rule and violent, rendered a suspension of the purpores of the occasion a matter of necessity.

On a former occasion we rebuked improper beha vior in public places, and regret that its repetition is called for.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The body convened in Annual Session, in the Capitol, at Columbia, on Monday. We have no tidings yet of its doings. As both Houses were fully organized at the Extra Session, we may expect a prompt despatch of business. The Governor's message was probably not delivered until Tuesday.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

We publish the advertisement of this new as ciation for the encouragement of art, and the terms of membership, which are remarkably liberal. We believe its affairs are conducted fairly-at least they have treated us so-and those who wish to participate in its advantages can obtain all needful particu lars by calling at our office. We will cheerfully make all remittances for our friends.

PHOTOGENIC GALLERY.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. Forrest Gowan, who notifies the public that his new Photogenic Gallery is now nearly completed We have been so much occupied with other matters as to fail in the courtesy of noticing Mr. Gowan's advent among us, and have not yet had the privilege of calling at his rooms. His work is highly spoken of, and those wishing Ambrotypes or Potographs will probably be well pleased on giving him a trial. His rooms are over the store of the Messrs, Twitty.

NEW GOODS.

Morgan & Moore, as our readers noticed by our last issue, are in market with a new stock of Dry Goods. They bought late in the season, and they may very low down in prices-therefore purchasers may hope to be equally fortunate in dealing with

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs E. H. Britton & Co., the November number of this Review. We have had no opportunity to look into it. Contents: Speculation and Trade; Irving's Life of Washington; Life and Writings of Maimonides; Grote's History of Greece; Free School System of South Carolina; Christian Missions and African Colonization; Uniform Currency; Cicero de Officies; History of Philosophy.

JOHN M. DEAN, ESQ.

By a communication from our fellow-townsman J. M. Dean, Esq., we learn that he is now sojourning at the North, and devoting his time to the examination of the great manufacturing establishments and machine shops of that section. He is also giving particular attention to the railroads, and connected with the office of the Superintendent of the great New York and Eric Railroad, solely for the purpose of perfecting himself in his profession of engineering.

STATE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Commencement of the Citadel Academy Charleston, took place on the 19th instant, when James D. Tradewell, Esq., of Columbia, delivered the address before the Literary Societies. His theme was the "Study of the Federal Constitution, as the only safeguard of our republican institutions. The address gave very general satisfaction. Orations were also delivered by the graduating cadets, after which Professor Capers conferred diplomas upon the following graduates:

J. F. Lanneau, W. R. Erwin, G. W. Steedman E. M. Law, E. Croft, H. S. Thompson, J. D. Nance, G. A. Ross, J. A. Evans, L. F. Dozier, R. M. Simms, R. Y. Dwight, A. McAllister, A. Y. Lee, and J. A. Finch.

After the presentation, Cadet J. F. Lanneau delivered the valedictory address in a very feeling manner. The exercises of the day were closed by an address to the Society of Graduates by Prof. P. F. Stevens.

STATE RIGHTS.

The New York Express alludes to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding that the United States Court, under the Constitution, has a right to inquire into and interfere with the local tax legislation of a State.

The case is thus stated : "Parties out of Ohio sought in the United State Court to enjoin the Directors of the Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio from paying a State tax, deemed illegal. The plea was no United States ju-

Chief Justice Taney and Associate Wayne, with the four Northern Judges, sustaining jurisdiction;

contra, Catron, Campbell, and Daniel. The facts are too meagre to allow of judgment

how far this decision may affect State rights-or reserved rights. Clearly the Supreme Court has jurisdiction in cases arising "between a State and citizens of another State," for these are the words Charleston, to show cause why an information in of the Constitution. But how far the Federal Court can modify or control State taxation by direct interposition does not appear in the case, and, indeed, thority of law, of making subscription to the Blue was not apparently involved. The simple question Ridge Railroad. was jurisdiction, and on that the decision was in accordance with the Constitution.

Ms. BROYLES RETURNED. -On the 18th instan (says the Anderson, S. C., True Carolinian) six hundred and twenty four votes were polled for a member to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ruling of the Legislature in the case of Mr. A. T. Broyles. Of this number Mr. Broyles received five hundred and seventy-two, and was consequently declared to be duly elected.

We noticed last week that Manager Brougham, of New York, laid a wager that his theatr cal company would play in that city and Philadelphia on the same night. He won his bet, and had a merry time of it besides. At 7.41 he left New York and reached Philadelphia at 9.52-time: 85 miles in I hour and 39 minutes. The most of his company returned home the same night.

The reasonabling of the Congress of Paris has been proposed, which has given rise to complica-tions, involving the questions of peace or war be-tween the allies. Contrariety of opinion prevails as o who shall be admitted into this second meeting. England has proposed conditions that France regards injudicious. This has led to incidental discussions not purely amicable, and English journals charge upon France a disposition to slough off the English alliance, but only to effect one with Russis. Additional symptoms had manifested themselves of a close union between France, Russia and Prussia. t would appear that France supports the uncondiional admission of Russia and Prussia to the socond meeting of the European Conference, while England is said to oppose the admission of the for-

mer, and Austria of the latter. The latest steamer to this country brings news pregnant with estrangement. The event of the week is a semi-official editorial in the Constitutional on the questions at issue between the French and English Governments. This article speaks plainly, and says:

and says:

"The presence of the naval squadron of England in the Black Sea, and of the Austrians in the Principalities, are henceforth only an arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the difference which Russia has been the first to propose in offering to submit the question to its natural judges. Is it desired rather to have recourse to arms? Is war again desired? Does the English ministry itch to enter again upon hostilisies without France—not certainly to assure the execution of the Treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it in pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment disguised. We repeat, it now depends upon the cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending disputes, and to terminate the anxieties to which the present situation enna to put an end to the pending disputes, and to terminate the anxieties to which the present situation gives rise. Let the consent to the re-assembling of the plenipotentiaries be given, without making arbitrary and inadmissible exclusiveness a condition—exclusions which would completely change the character and be an additional breach of the treaties Let us add, that if a peaceful solution is desired, this is the only proposal for that purpose that can be decently made."

It has been rumored for some time back in Paris that the French fleet was about to proceed to the Black Sea. This, however, is not certain. The fleet may perhaps leave Toulon, but it is not probable that it will go far. Should it go to the Black Sea, it is difficult to suppose that its object could be co operation with the British squadron.

Letters say that the relations between France and Prussia are becoming closer, there being talk of but two policies, that of France, Russia and Prussia against England and Austria. Private statements say that Prussia agrees with France and Russia in requiring that the Austrians shall evacu ate the Danubian Principalities and the English fleet leave the Black Sea.

Great good sense must preside over the destinics of Europe, and more than usual moderation, if the evils of war be avoided. The Emperor Alexander has addressed a letter to General Luders, granting him leave of absence for a year. One expresion in it has attracted attention. The Emperor

"Appreciating your efficient services, I hope tha il circumstances give me occasion to recall you to employment before the expiration of the period named, you will come to resume your duties with the zeal and alacrity which have ever signalized your

Lord Palmerston lately made a speech at Manchester, in answer to one addressed to him by the merchants and manufacturers, deprecating the evils of war, in which he used the following expression, which has been the subject of much comment:

"I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance must depend on the fidelity with which its conditions are fulfilled. If that power which provoked hostility faithfully carried out the treaty, then no doubt peace would long be preserved."

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body convened at Yorkville on the 19th-Bishop Andrew in the Chair. Eighty ministers were in attendance. We have no particulars of the appointments for the year.

From the Carolina Times we learn that the following were admitted into full connexion and to

F. Milton Kennedy, Alexander B. Stephens Caspar E. Wiggins, John W. Crider, Eugene W. Thompson, Wm. A. Hemmingway, Jesse S. Nelson, Samuel B. Jones, Sandy Wood, and M. A.

J. Sylvanus Connor, Joshua T. DuBose, Robt. W. Burgess, Lewis M. Hamer, Daniel A. Ogburn, and Basil G. Jones were continued as deacons. John W. Murray, Randolph R. Pegues, Andrew J. Ewans, James M. Cline, Samuel J. Hill, Wm. J. Black, John W. Puett, and George K. An-

drews were retained on trial. A full report was read from the Trustees the Columbia Female College, by Rev. Whitefoord Smith, D. D. It reviewed the whole undertaking; represented it as on a safe basis, and recommended the appointment of an agent from among the con-

ference to conduct and further its interests. S'milar reports were read from the Spartanbur and Carolina Female Colleges, presenting an exhibition of great prosperity and usefulness in those institutions. The Spartanburg College was represented as especially prosperous, and the large influx of scholars had required an addition to the faculty of another professor in its literary depart-

On thanksgiving day Dr. W. M. Wightman preached before Conference from ii Chron., xvi-9th v: the theme the special Providence of God. The sermon is spoken of as very able.

The Southern Publishing House exhibits profits on the year's operation of twenty thousand dollars; while the Christian Advocate reports an accession of fifteen hundred new subscribers, and \$7,000 paid into the treasury of the conference.

[COMMUNICATED.] MESSES. CAVIS & TRIMMIER: In a late issue of your paper you informed your readers of my selection by the Calhoun Literary Society of Wofford College to deliver their annual address. I deem it proper, therefore, to notify you that I have since

withdrawn from that society, and cannot fulfil the

appointment. Yours, respectfully, A. W. MOORE Quo WARRANTO Application was made to Judge O'Neall, on the 20th instant, at Orangeburg Court, for a rule against the City Council of the nature of a quo warranto should not be filed against it, for exercising the franchise, without au-

The case was argued, for motion R. DeTreville: contra W. D. Porter and J. L. Petigru. Judge O'Neall will deliver his opinion during the sitting of the Appeal Courts in December.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.-The Senate organized on Monday by the election of W. W. Avery, of Burke, as Speaker; Mr. Hill, of Stokes, Chief Clerk; the other officers same as last session, The House organized by choosing J. G. Shep-

ard, Esq., of Cumberland, Speaker; C. Cantwell, Esq., of Raleigh, Chief Clerk; Geo. Howard, Esq., of Wilson, Assistant Clerk; - Webster, of Chatham, Principal Door-Keeper, and Mr. Wright, Assistant Door-Keeper.

The New York papers notice the "purchase" by Jas. Gordon Bennett of the sixty five-thousand dolfor supporting Fremont.

MR. SIRMS AT THE NORTH. -- Mr. Simms, by request, lectured before the Mercantile Library Association in Buffalo, New York, and also in New York city. In the former place his lecture was made the pretext for unmitigated and scurrilous criticism. He was more fortunate in the latter. His subject was, "South Carolina in the Revolution."

"Mr. W. Gilmore Simms, the well known no ist of South Carolina, gave us, last evening, the first of a series of lectures upon the South. It was eloquent and interesting; as it was of special interest in connection with the political controversies of the day. We give a copious outline of it in another col-umn. Mr. Simms has come North, we believe, for um. Mr. Simms has come North, we believe, for the avowed purpose of enlightening the public mind in the free States upon Southern topics. He will meet a welcome and respectful hearing. Whatev-er offences of wrong opinions, or of fanatical zeal in maintaining them, may be laid to the charge of the people of the North, they are never unwilling to lis-ten respectfully and courteously to those who may present opposing views. Gov. Wise and Senator Toombs would be heard anywhere at the North with entire respect. Those courtesies are the more credientire respect. These courtesies are the more credi-table, because they are never reciprocated."

To the last line it is only necessary to reply, that the voice of Bancroft has been heard with satisfac tion here, and the South are at all times will ing to receive Northern men with courtesy and kindness, except when they come to scatter insurrection and death.

NEWS SCRAPS. In 1801 the five New England States voted as unit against Thomas Jefferson, who was denounced in bitter terms from the pulpits of that day. It is somewhat strange, however, that while Jefferson was abused as a slave-breeder and the father of his own slaves, these same Puritan States voted for C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, for Vice President,

A novel newspaper has just made its appearance in New York: the "European," which announces that "it will send no paper in any part of the United States south of Mason & Dixon's line!" It is intensely British in its sympathics, and severe upon everything American.

Buchanan's majority in Indiana over Fremon s near twenty-three thousand. Fillmore's vote will be about twenty-thou and, and Buchanan will have a majority over both. Well done, Indiana. The number of students in attendance at the

several Medical Colleges of Philadelphia, is 1,562 There are thirty in the Female Medical College, The University of Virginia has upon her Cata logue 602 names-43 of these are from South Carolina. The number of students of her own now in college, is nearly fifteen hundred.

Some damage was done by fire to the Architect's room, at the new Capitol Extension, Washington, on the 18th instant. The "damage is small"drawings destroyed. Anything under millions is

'small" in that city. Postmaster Kendall, of New Orleans, charged with embezzling government money, has been ac-

The official vote of New York is, Buchanan 194. 908; Fillmore 124,656; Fremont 275,353. A negro named Moses belonging to the estat of John Myers, of Orangeburg, has been convicted

of assassinating James McGrew, a respected citizen of that District. He will be hanged on the 2d Charles B. Howard, of Orange co., Va., ha manumitted tairty rlaves, and furnished each with \$125. They have started for the West, under an

agent, to find a suitable permanent location. W should like to watch the result of this experiment. It is stated that Gov. Wise, of Virginia, is on a vist to Mr. Buchanan, at the invitation of the latter. Col. J. B. Richardson, of Sumter, has a band of five "sable" minstrels, who discourse most eloquent

music, whom he has loaned to give attraction to the Institute Fair, Charleston. The oldest is but thirteen-the youngest not eight. They have proved an immense card Thomas D. Walker, of Wilmington, N. C., has

been chosen President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad R. P. Cook has been chosen Delegate to Con

gress from the new Territory about to be erected out of the Gadsden purchase-Messilla Valley. B. F. Perry delivered the annual address b the South Carolina Institute, in Charleston, on the 20th instant.

The Pennsylvania railroad conductor, on whose train so may children lost their lives some time since, when on a Sunday-school excursion, has been

The Legislature of Arkansas met on the 4th in stant. The Governor's message represents a balance in the treasury of \$424,125, in gold and silver The taxable property of the State is \$70,758,045-and increase in 4 years of \$27,859,964. He has no doubt but the State will be able to meet the payment of her bonds when they fall due.

When the Pryor and Botts duel was on foot Virginia, Pryor was held to bail in \$2,000 to keep the peace. Afterwards he fought with Finney, whom he wounded. A motion has been made to forfeit his recognisance, and a seire facias has been awarded.

A block of thirteen houses was burnt in St. Louis on the 19th, by which half a million of dollars was lost, and forty business firms suffered. Queen Victoria is reported to be in an "interest-

ng condition." Oliver Ryan, seriously injured by an acciden on the South Carolina Railroad, in considered out

Dr. H. Perkins, of Cuthbert co., Ga., went to Americus on the 8th, got into a gambling house, lost \$1,500, and ended his life by opening an artery. Great excitement has been caused by the

The Bank of Augusta has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per an-

Dr. Hoffman has exhibited to the British Royal Institution a new metal resembling butter, but bright and glistening, which he calls ammonium-the me tallic base of ammonia. New Zealand is progress...g in civilization. A

chief was recently asked what effect the Scriptures were producing upon the cannibal propensities of the people, and he said: "You missionary men have done much good-I never eat my enemies on Sun-

Robson, the English Crystal Palace swindler. has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. The American swindler, Huntington, is still faring sumptuously in the Toombs, New York, without

There were expended for common schools in North Carolina the current rear \$180,800.

Gen. J. H. Eaton, whose attack of apoplexy noticed last week, is dead. He was Secretary of War under Jackson, and was one of the chiefs in the old "Kitchen Cabinet." The refusal of the members thereof to associate with his wife (formerly Mrs. Timberlake) led to its dissolution.

The Sumter Watchman proposes that the of the South erect a monument to W. R. Taber, ir., for maintaining the liberty of the press even to the loss of life. Samuel S. Tindall, tried at Sumter sessi

the murder of his wife, was found guilty. An appeal was taken. Fremont has been invited to lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and it is

"SEVENTY-SIX" IN "FIFTY-SIX."-Mathew Pow ers, Sr., living on the Big Marsh, in Robeson co., N. C., voted for George Washington, the first P. esident of the United States, and James Buchanna, the President elect.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

n various subjects assigned them by the Spar-tanburg District Agricultural Society, and read before that Society, at its anniversary meeting, on the 30th day of September, 1856. GRAPES AND WINES.

The subject of grapes and wines is one to which so little time and attention have been devoted, and so little interest manifested in this section, that your committee fear they will not be able to make a report that will compensate you for listening to it. If, however, we can say anything which will arrest the attention of our citizens, and induce even a few of them to take an interest in this most pleasant and profitable culture, we shall be amply repaid for the trouble we have been at in preparing this re-

Without entering into a elaborate argument show that the culture of the grape and manufacture of wine are not only conducive to temperance instead of opposed to it, but to health also, your committee deem it only necessary to say, experience has proven that in those countries where wine is made there is less intemperance, crime and disease, than in those where apples, peaches, corn and rye, are manufactured into ardent spirits, and that even temperance men regard it no sin to raise the grape and make wine. Some of the most reliable temperance men, both North and South are the largest grape growers. Mr. Sidney Weller, of North Carolina, an ardent temperanee man, is said to be the most extensive manufacturer of wine in the South, and sells annually about 2,000 gallons of wine at prices ranging, according to quality, from 1 to 6 dollars per gallon, which he produces from 12 or 14 agres, realizing from 3 to 4 thousand dollars. while Mr. Longworth, of Ohio, cultivates some 80 or 100 acres in grapes, from which he receives an annual profit of 40 or 50 thousand dollars. Your committee are not prepared to say that such results could be obtained in this latitude with sufficient certainty every year to risk the necessary outlay. in consequence of a want of that uniformity in our seasons needed to secure full and regular crops; nor can we say that similar results might not be secured, if proper pains were taken to grow grapes, native or adapted to our soil, and therefore only mention these instances to show what has been done in other sections.

All your committee can hope to do at present is to encourage those among us who have time and means, without interfering materially with their regular business, to make experimental trials for the benefit of posterity. If it can be proven by ac- proved. tual experiment in this latitude that any given grape can be raised in such quantities every and any season as to yield even 20 gallons of wine to the 1-20th of an acre, it is proven that 400 gallons may be made from an acre, which at the lowest estimate would be worth 500 dollars; and to the encouragement of grape growing in a small way your com mittee have devoted their entire labors.

The modus operandi of starting and cultivating the vine is the first thing to be considered. All the varieties of grapes proper, as distinguished from the bolluce or muscadine, (which latter includes the celebrated Scuppernong, of North Carolina,) may be grown from cuttings; but the muscadine and Scuppernong, which is nothing but a white museadine, can only be propagated successfully by grafting or from layers, which last are procured by turning the young shoots or runners near the ground down, and covering them with dirt about the last of June, leaving the ends out, when they will take root from every joint during that summer and fall, and be ready to transplant the ensuing spring.

Grafting the grape may be done in the same wa that apples, pears, peaches, &c., are; but more care is required in making them fit smooth and close, and it should be done early in February, before the san begins to run, and to a growing state, not to be removed or transplanted until the graft has taken root. The mode of producing vines from cuttings is more simple and certain, but requires care and attention at first. The enttingss hould be from 12 to 18 inches long.

according to the length of the joints, having at least three joints under the ground. They should be cut at the winter trimming of the vines from the growth of the previous summer. The lower end joint or bud, and sealed over with scaling wax; while he upper end may be cut sloping an inch from th joint and sealed in the same way, and buried in the ground until you wish to set them out to grow, which should be about the first of March. Seleet a low flat place in the garden, and spade it up to the depth of 16 or 18 inches, making it very rich with good compost or well rotted stable manure, then open a trench the width and depth of a spade, place your cuttings two in a place at an angle of 45 de grees, leaving one joint or bud some 2 or 3 inches above the surface, press the dirt well around them, filling up the trench about 6 inches from the cuttings, leaving the same angle; against which lay down two more cuttings in the same way, and so on until you set in as many as you want; then spread leaves along on each side of the cuttings, covering the ground two or three inches deep and some 12 or 18 wide, and throw a little dirt on them to keep th wind from blowing them away, taking care not to spring be dry, after the bud commences to swell these leaves should be kept most by sprinkling wa ter on them every day or two until they begin to take root, which may be known by the prolonga-tion of the bud. If it is dry, and in May and June, they should be covered with pine bushes to protect them from the sun. If the season is not too dry, the cuttings will grow from 1 to 5 or 6 feet long

Sometimes during the winter your vineyard where you intend planting your vines permanently should be prepared, and the best plan, no doubt, is to trench the entire ground, loosening and manuring the soil to the depth of two feet; but this is too expensive unless you intend to make a business of grape growing and making wine. You should, however, dig holes 2 feet square and 18 or 20 inches deep, loosening the bottom and filling up with compost or earth and stable manure, mixing them well together. Early in February, before the sap begins to rise, take up your cuttings, being careful to get as much root as possible uninjured, cut off all the last summer's growth except about two joints, and plant in the middle of the hole or bed prepared for them, afraid burying the root and old vine entirely, and the first int of the new growth up to within two or three leaves as before directed, and water occasionally should be dry, and if these once take root they

are not apt to die. There are three modes of training vines, viz., the arbor, trellis and stake. If your object is to have an ornamental, as well as a profitable, small vine yard, the arbor is the best, which you may cor struct in any shape or size your fancy may suggest so you observe one invariable rule, and that is nev er to suffer grapes to grow on an upright vine if you want lateral or horizontal branches of the same vine to bear well; and the reason is, that the grapes grow more vigorously on upright branches an soon exhaust the strength of the vine, so that the horizontal runners dwindle, the grapes ret and in a few years the entire vine dies. The trellis or hot number of vines, as it consists simply of stakes

allowed to run and bear ad libitum.

The stake culture is the mode adopted where the practiced by the wine makers in Germany and France, and I believe in this country also. The plan is, to plant the vines in rows 3 or 4 feet each sentative in that country to have it secured under ach vine, and training one or two upright stems as the ground up, but never suffering the vines to grow ence of opinion as to the claim. Mr. Mackintosh, any higher. By the time the stakes rot the vines through Lord Palmerston, demands the payment of ecome large and strong enough to support them-elves, and remain for years bearing grapes, and

pare and train your vines as you want them, taking rotten stable manure, or leaves and scrapings from the fence corners or low places in the woods,

The pruning is the next thing to be considered; a more American.

proper attention to which is indispensable to secure in the culture of the vine, either native or adopted. There are two prunings, the winter and the summer. The winter pruning should be done in January, or early in February, before the sap begins to rise, and is done in this way: Cut off from your permanent vines or runners all the shoots of two years' growth, close to the vine or parent stem, leaving the shoots of the last summer's growth at equal distances, say at every third joint, on horizontal runners, (but at every joint on upright branches, if you adopt the stake culture,) which should be cut off about an inch from the second bud or joint, leaving there two buds to put out the bearing shoots the ensuing spring. For it must be observed that the grapes only come on the shoots or branches of the present summer, and these shoots are most thrifty and prolific when grown from the wood of the previous summer. At the winter pruning is the time to train and tie down the vines where you want them to remain permanently and to save cuttings.

rain and tie down the vines where you want m to remain permanently and to save cuttings. The summer pruning should be commenced as soon as the vines put out in the spring, by rubbing off all the bads or shoots, except those you want to bear grapes this year and next; observing, that you must preserve two sets of shoots—one from the old or parent stem at the joints you have trimmed smooth at the winter pruning, and the other set from the joints of the stems or growth of the preceding summer—the latter to bear grapes this year, and the other next year—upon which you must suffer no grapes to grow if any should come. Af-ter the grapes have dropped their bloom, cut off the bearing branches or shoots two joints from the first bunch of grapes, and during the summer keep down all superabundant growth by pruning or pinching off water-sprouts, or secoors on the bear-ing shoots, allowing the other set of shoots left for the next year's crop to grow ad libitum, unless their very luxuriant growth is likely to shade the grapes too much, when they should be pruned as needed, until the grapes begin to ripen.

The next subject which engaged the attention of your committee was the kind or variety of grapes for wine and table use. For wine, it is conceded that the Scuppernong and Catawba are decidedly preferable in this latitude, not only on account of ir superior flavor, but because they are natives and full and constant bearers, and not so lable to rot as the foreign varieties usually cultivated in this country, such as the Maderia, (Herbemont,) Mus-cat (or Taliaferro,) Black Hamburg, &c. The Isabella, we believe, is claimed to be a native of North Carolina, but is not as hardy as many of our exotics.

It is known in this District as the "English Grape" -a large, oblong-shaped, black or dark purple grape. Any of the above named varieties are fine table grapes, and well worth the trouble of cultivating for table use, if nothing more, and will "hit" as often, if not oftener, than apples, peaches or

Your committee are of the opinion that there are native varieties, both of the grape and bolluce in our forest, that would suit our climate better than any of the above named exotics, and equally as good for wine or table use if properly cultivated and im-

In reference to the manufacture of wine, your committee, having devoted so much time to the cul-ture of the grape, will only say, that the process is quite simple—the principal difficulty being the want of the material, viz: the grape, which, when supplied in sufficient quantities, can easily be made into wine, and may more appropriately become the

Your committee cannot close their report—al-ready perhaps protracted to a tedious length—with-out adding a word or two of exhortation to the lovers of improvement in our District. From the ac-tual experiment of one of your committee in an adjoining District, we feel authorized to assure the rmers of Spartanburg, that a very little trouble and pains for three years, even in a small way, will amply reward them in the cultivation of the vine, even if their only object be to raise wine for ta-ble use; and we doubt not, that among some of those who may try the experiment of grape culture, some few will be laduced to try their hand at making wine, and we will not hesitate to guarantee both success and profit if the above directions be followed in the management of the vine; and we are war-ranted in making this declaration by the experience f grape-growers in other sections of the lates. Ten years ago there were scarce as many as a thousand gallons of wine made for sale in the Uni-ted States; while now the quantity is estimated at over five hundred thousand gallons, with an annual increase of 25 per cent. In 1854, the cellar of ongworth & Zimmerman, at Cincinnati, contained ighty thousand gallons; and such is the demand

Among the principal reasons why more attention is not paid to grape culture in this section, is the want of information on the subject. In the first place, the ground is not prepared with deep culture, not properly praned and attended to in the summer ed more attention than at any other timeand the consequence is, the grapes soon become crowded with leaves and succors, too much shaded, and of course rot, to the disappointment and dis-couragement of the owner. With one hour's labor two or three days in the week, during the months of May, June and July, one hand can attend to ten

or a dozen vines, which will supply his own and several other families with eating grapes. The Scuppernong, after the second year, needs pruning either winter or summer, except to thin out occasionally, when the vines cluster too close in one direction. The only object in trimming them at all is to give them a vigorous start in the proper rection, and to save only the number of ru It must be remembered that the Scupperong always do better on arbors, and may be allowed to run as far and wide as they will, observing the principle laid down in other grapes, not to suffer

grapes to grow on the upright branches.

In addition to the individual pleasures and profits, is in some degree the duty of every good citizen engage, more or less, in the culture of the grape To do all we can to make our homes pleasar greeable to our families and friends, is the beginng of a wise patriotism. National prosperity dividual happiness and contentment are the parent of them all. Whatsoever, therefore, is calculated to make our citizens contented and happy at hom ends greatly to national strength and prosperity, by discouraging emigra ion and promoting attachment to the place of our birth—thus fostering a genuine patriotism. Amidst the many attractions by ome may be surrounded, and which it is the duty of every christian patriot to cherish and increas ore especially at the South, in the present critical oudition of our political rights, the vine may justly laim a high and important rank. The suspired and graphic delineations, could find no more appropriate figure by which to symbolize the pleasures of the millennium, than that "every man shall sit under his vine and his fig-tree, and none shall make them

Who that has ever left the home of his birth, and after many years returned to the old home-stend, does not seek with profound reverence and even childish affection, the lovely shade of some favorite vine or fruit tree, beneath which fond memry reveals amidst the gloom of the past bright and happy visions of "joyous youth;" with brothers and sisters, now perhaps no more, he gambolled and gathered the luxuriant and grateful past, forcing, it sentiment of Montgomery, and like him,

"Deems his own land, of every land the pride, Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside; His home the spot of earth supremely blest, A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."

Respectfully submitted, J. D. WRIGHT, Chair nan. GREAT BRITAIN AND GRANADA.-The British

West Indian squadron has another task prepared for it besides the coercion of Mexico into paying its

British subject, has a claim against the New Grana-

dian Government, of more than thirty years' stand-ing, and that Lord Palmerston, in continuance of ren blockading the ports of the Republic. statements of the two parties show a wide differ \$485,295, one half in each, the remainder in three months; the Granadian Government made its exlook more like small trees than vines.

Grape vines will not bear as a general rule until

The British agent declares this to be a fallacy that the second year from transplanting, and third from the cuttings; and hence nothing is to be done the surances of settlement he demands, breaks off his diplomatic relations, and gives notice that the squadron has been ordered to visit the coast and en payment of the claim. As Granada has not the money to pay, it is hard to see how the blocka-ding of her ports is to increase her ability.—Balti-

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- An accident happened to the Greenville road above Saluda River, week before last, of which the Carolinian says:

"The bed of the trestle work sank and spread, and the engine and three cars fell through from a height of about twenty sect. Mr. Pearse, the engineer, had a simple fracture of a leg, and the fireman, Allen Wadsworth, a free boy, was so badly scalded and injured that he is since dead."

The road has since been repaired and pot in run-

ing order. MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Government has contracted with Messrs. W. P. Craig and W. R. Righter, of Newport, Kentucky, to give a depth of twenty feet below low water and a width of three hundred feet, and to keep clear for four and a balf years, the Southwest and a'Loutre Passes of the Mississippi River, for the sum of \$197,000. The plan on which the work is to be executed is entirely new, and was patented in July last.

THE ISTHMUS-ITS CESSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Aspinwall Courier indu'ges in some speculation as to the result of the negotiation between the governments of New Grenada and the United States in relation to the Panama riots. He

says:
"The general impression seems to be, among natives as well as foreigners, that the United States government will make short work of the settlement of the question. The present position of Great Britain towards New Granada, and the difficulty sure to be had in the settlement of the matter, will undoubtedly have much weight among the existent inducements for the former to rid itself of Isthmus difficulties permanently. And this new feature in the present aspect of her government affairs strength-ens the opinion of many who predict that the results of the presciptions between the United Strength of the negotiations between the United States and New Granada will be the coding, by the latter to the former, of both territory and authority upon the

Pages or Hogs -The market continues dull and raick of 1100s.—The market continues dull and inanimate, with no buyers of hogs at over 4 cents gross. Messrs. Hull, Hunt & Co., slaughtered four hundred head Saturday, and cut them up yesterday. Several of the other packers will probably commence to-day. By private dispatches from Cincinnati, on Saturday evening, we learn that hogs were selling there at 5 3-4c. net. Mess pork sold at \$14.75 per bbl. This is a large decline.—Louisville Courier, Monday.

CATTLE STEALING AND MURDER. - In the case of State against Isaac Winningham, Robert Miller, James Miller, William Murray, Richard Williams, and Nathaniel Bowman, for the murder of James, the cattle minder of Col. Morris, recently tried at Walterboro, the first two were found guilty of murder, and the last four were found guilty of cattle stealing. Robert Miller, James Miller, Isaac Winningham, and Nathaniel Bowman, were found guilty of harboring a slave. In the case for cow stealing, the prisoners were sentenced each to pay a fine of £120, and failing to pay it within a month, to be put to the public whipping post on the 3d Monday in December, and each to receive 39 stripes on his bare back. The defendants in the harboring case were sentenced to be imprisoned six months and each pay a fine of \$500. The defen-dants convicted of murder have appealed.

Another resident of New York city testifies to the good effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852. This is to certify that I have had the Liver implaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pilis to all who may suffer from liver complaint. I have also known them used with the most happy rcsults in cases of siek-headache, or dyspepsia.

MR. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street. ### Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR.
M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. manufactured by FLEMING BROS, of Pirts BURGH, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of [31] Nov. 27 It FLEMING BROS.

SCROFULA AND SALT RHEUM OF FOUR YEARS! STANDING, CURED BY CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1853.

MESERS. BENNETT & BEERS. Gentlemen.—Having for four years past been suffering with Scrofula in its worst form, without finding relief from our best physicians, I was solicited by a friend to try Carter's Spanish Mixture. It gives me pleasure to state that before finishing the first bottle the disease relaxed. I then ordered two more bottles; and with heartfelt gratitude I state to you the fact that two bottles of your excellent pre-

paration has entirely cured me.

The third bottle I gave to a friend who had been suffering with Salt Rheum for a length of time, and e, like myself, owes his restoration to health to the virtues of "Carter's Spanish Mixture." You are at liberty to use this letter any way you may think proper, if it will benefit the afflicted. Your obedient servant.

JOSEPH ROBINSON.

Ready for Customers. The BARBER begs to notify his customers and the public that he is again on " his feet," and ready to wait on them at his old stand. Give him a call

Announcement.

We are requested to announce J. B. TOLLE-ON a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Spartanburg District, at the Election in January next. Nov 6 37 We are requested to announce Maj. JOHN EARLE BOMAR a candidate for the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Spartanburg, District

MARRIED.

at the Election in January next. Nov 6 37 tf

On the 23d inst., by Kev. M. C. BARNETT, Mr. ALEX. BULLMAN, to Mrs. JANE HUNT, daughter of Isham Hunt, Esq., all of this District.

COMMERCIAL. Review of the Cotumbia Market, for the week ending Nov. 22, '56, by Earkuloo & Waddell, Cotton Factors, Columbia, S. C.

Corron.-The week now under review opened dull and drooping, which feeling continued throughout the week, with prices tending downward. We had no advices from Europe until to-day (22d,) had no advices from Europe until to-day (22d,) when the news from Liverpool was received, (the steamer Niagara having arrived with dates to the Sth instant,) reporting a decline of a 1-16 a ½d, with sales for the week of 29,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,300 and exporters 6,000 bales. We cannot as yet say what effect these advices will worth of reading matter besides the ticket, by have upon our market.

We quote now as the ruling rates for ordinary 04 and 104; middling 108 a 104; good middling 10 i; fair 11; choice 11 i, with sales of the week

BACON .- We notice an increase in the supply of this article with a decline in prices. We now quote shoulders at 81 a 10; sides 101 a 111, and hams 12 a 13 per lb. CORN.—The supply is good: we continue to

uote at 85 a 90 per bushel. PEAS.-We still quote at 63 a 65 per bushel.

OATS.—The demand continues good at 60 a 63 per bushel. FLOUR.-Our market is well supplied with this

from common to good brands \$6½ a \$7, for family \$7½ a 7½ per bbl; \$3½ a 3½ per sack. FORDER .- No change of importance fodder, and we continue to quote at \$11 a \$11 per

article with a slight decline in prices. We quote

J. FORREST GOWAL WOULD respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that his NEW PHOTO-GENIC GALLERY has almost been completed, and will be entirely so in a few days. When Saished, it will be one of the largest, neatest and most appropriate in the Southern Biates.

J. F. G. solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage already experienced.

Remember, the prices are more than usually low.

Nov. 27

Notice.

THE undersigned desires to pay a NOTE given by him to W. Collins in March last, or one hundred dollars. The holder of said note can have it cashed by applying to the subscriber, at Millville, P. O., S. C.

Nov. 27

3t

New Arrival! WE have just received a fresh supply of LA-DIES' DRESS GOODS, Metinos, Delaines, Alpaceas, Faney Prints, &c. Also, Bonnets, Ribbons, Collars, French Artificials, Kid Gloves and Shawis. All of which we are disposed to sell cheap.

Nov. 27 If BENNETT & GOSS.

Sausage Cutters.

WE have on hand a supply of those neat and convenient articles, for the hog killing season. In two or three hours you may have your ment cut up for a large family, fine and clean. Thus saving the trouble of two or three days' labor,

Nov. 27 tf BENNETT & GOSS. Prepare for Winter. TOTWITHSTANDING we have had a very

NOTWITHSTANDING we have had a very moderate season thus far, our Almanae predicts some cold snaps and pinching times soon. Remember, "Cold November's chilly blasta," and let the LADIES come in and supply themselves with CLOAKS, the Gentlemen with OVERCOATS, and thus make themselves comfortable. We have a good supply, Cheap! BENNETT & GOSS.

Nov. 27

Just Received. A FRESH supply of READY-MADE CLO-THING, the latest styles. Call soon, and treat

our lives after the new year.
Nov. 27 tf BENNETT & GOSS.

ourselves to a new suit, and comme

Estray. R. LINDSEY took up and tolled before me a stray HORSE, of light chestnut sorrel, with flax mane and tail; a small star on the forehead, and narrow white streak on the nose; some saddle marks—a scar under the left eye—about fifeeen hands high; and supposed to be five years old. He is shed all round. Appraised at \$100.

The owner is requested to prove property and

The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, &c. J. R. WESTMORELAND, Westmoreland's Old Stand, near Cashville P. O., Spartanburg District, S. C., Nov. 18, 1856. Nov. 27

Solicitor's Report.

SPARTANBURG, FALL TERM, 1856. THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to pre-sent the following report, as to District officers and offices:

That owing to the comparatively disorganized

That owing to the comparatively disorganized condition of the several offices, incident to their removal from the Court House, and occupancy of such rooms as could be procured, he has found it quite impossible to make any formal or regular examination as to their condition at the present term. He has, however, looked into them severally, sufficiently to enable him to say, that the current business is well kept up, and neatly and correctly executed; and from former critical examinations, with the known indelity of the several incumbents, he has no hesitation in stating, that they are in creditable no hesitation in stating, that they are in creditab and satisfactory condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted, J. P. REED, Solicite

The State of South Carolina.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. Z. M. Pollard, Adm'r. Applicant, vs. B. M. Pol-lard, and others, defendants.

Citation to Settlement. WHEREAS it has been shown to my satisfaction that the heirs at law and legal repre-sentatives of Joseph Pollard, dee'd., deft's. in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that they be and appear at the Court of Ordinary for said District, to day of February next, to show cause, if any exist, why the Estate of Nancy Pollard, dec'd., should not be settled, and the assets of the same ordered to be paid out according to law, or their consent to

the same will be taken pro confesso.

Given under my hand and seal of office, 22d day of November, A. D., 1856. R. BOWDEN,

12t o. s. D. HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED

Cosmopolitan Art Association FOR THE THIRD YEAR! EE THE RARE INDUCEMENTS!-The management have the pleasure of announcing that the collection of Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the 28th of January, '57,

is much larger and more costly than on any pre-vious year. Among the leading works in Sculp-ture—executed in the finest Marble—is the new and beautiful Statue of the "Wood Nymph," The Busts of the three great American Statesmen CLAY, WEBSTER AND CALHOUN,

Also the exquisite Ideal Bust. "SPRING."

Captive Bird; and LITTLE TRUANT numerous works in Bronze, and a collection of SEVERAL BUTDRED

Fine Oil Paintings. by leading Artists. The whole of which are to be distributed or alotted among the subscribers whose names a ceived previous to the

Twenty-Eighth of January, '57,

when the Distribution will take place. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to A copy of the splendid Steef Engraving, "SAT-URDAY NIGHT," or A copy of any of the following \$3 Magazines one

which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.

Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving.

'Saturday Night,' can have either of the following one year: Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady' Book, United States Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood's Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

No person is restricted to a single share. These No person is restricted to a single share. Inco-taking five memberships, remitting \$15, are entitled to six Engravings, and to six tickets in the distri-bution, or any five of the Magazines, one year, and

six tickets. Persons, in remitting funds for membership, will Persons, in remitting funds for membership, will please register the letter at the Post Office, to prevent loss; on receipt of which, a certificate of Membership, together with the Engraving or Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country. For further particulars, see the November Art. Journal, sent free on application.

For membership, address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 384 Broadway, New York, or Western Office, 166 Water St., Sandusky, Ohio.

Forther particulars will be furnish ation at the Spartan Office. Nov. 07.

APOLLO AND DIANA, IN MARBLE, LIFE SIZE. Together with the following Groups and Statues in Carrara Marble-of the STRUGGLE FOR THE HEART. VENUS and APPLE; PSYCHE; Magdalen; Child of the Sea; INNOCENCE;